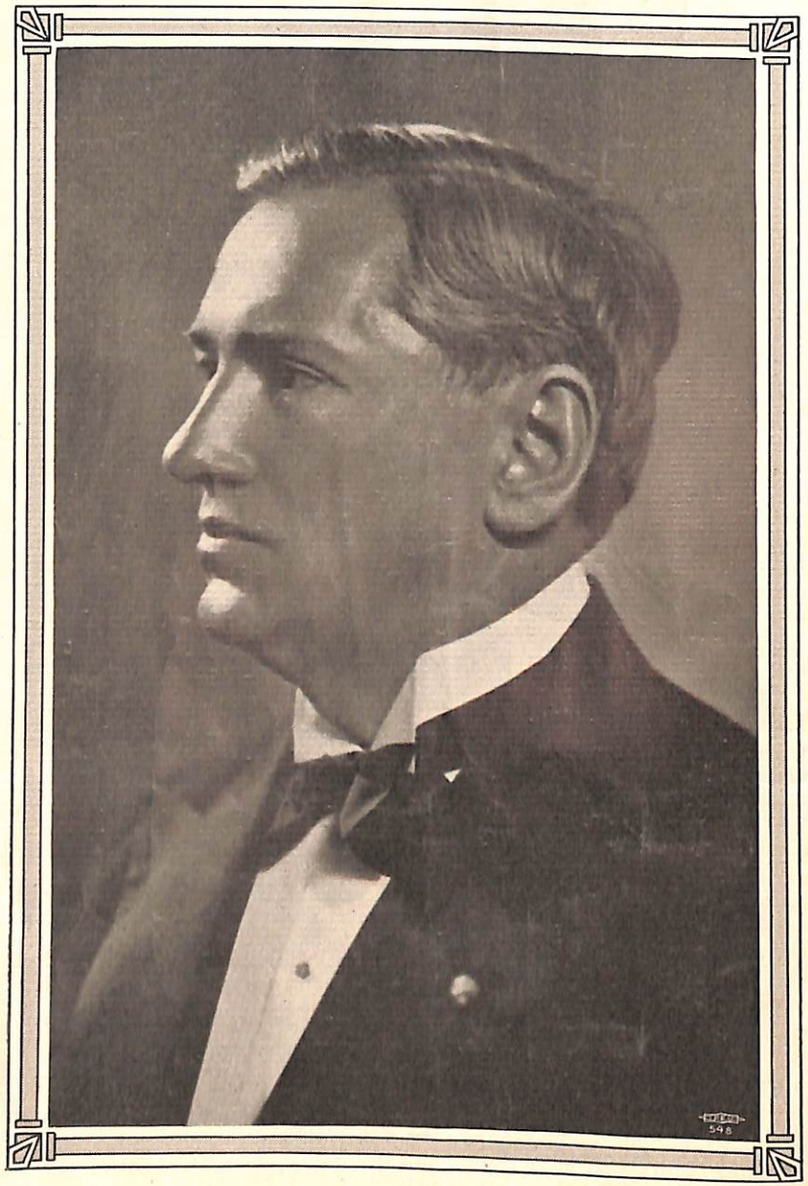
CRADLE OF LIBERTY

FANEUIL HALL

BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS



HONORABLE JAMES M. CURLEY
MAYOR OF BOSTON
1930 - 31 - 32 - 33

BOSTON'S GREETING

TO welcome all who visit our Historic City, and extend to them courtesy and hospitality is both an honor and pleasure.

Here began that momentous struggle whose outcome was American Independence, the organization of the United States and the creation of a democracy dedicated to the principles of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and the doctrine of equality expressed in civil, political and religious liberty.

Boston beckons with the extended arms of hospitality, and says: "Come, my children, to the Mother City of Liberty. Visit the spot where the blood of the white and black man mingled in the baptism of freedom. Visit the beacon light of hope to suffering humanity, where the threat of gibbets failed to stifle the protest of righteously indignant patriots — old Faneuil Hall."

Visit the Old South Church, sacred to the memory of John Hancock and of Samuel Adams. Visit the Old North Church from which flashed forth Paul Revere's message that made possible the firing of the shot at Lexington Green "heard 'round the world." Visit old Boston Common, Bunker Hill, and Dorchester Heights, where trod the immortal Washington.

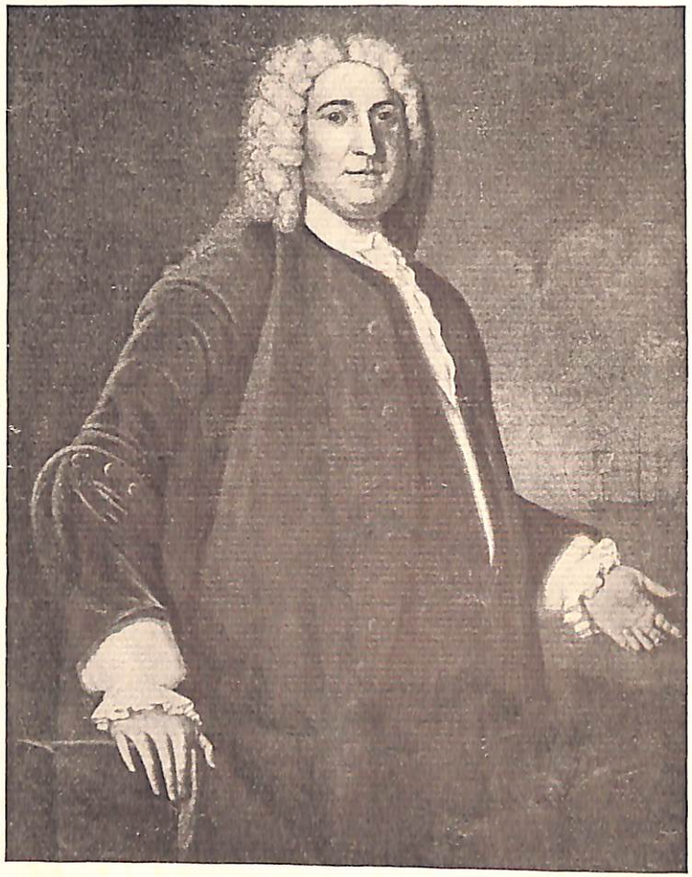
Breathe the atmosphere where patriotic Americans dared and died that this nation might have its birth, and, strengthened by the draught at Freedom's Fountain, go forth as zealous missionaries determined to teach by individual example the lesson of the fathers, and promote, by every possible means, that degree of economic justice which will instill a new meaning into the words, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

In visiting Boston, every citizen imbued with the principles of American Liberty is coming to the spiritual home of the nation. Home, the sweetest and tenderest word in our language! Sweet, because of the associations it recalls; tender, because of the memories it evokes. It has inspired the song, "Home, Sweet Home," that has touched the heart of the world and given it a common meeting ground.

The murmurous babble of the cradled babe, the wondrous music of the child's innocent prattle and infectious laughter, the sweet and patient presence of one whose love and forbearance could ignore error, forget misdeed, magnify good, and the faith of her who daily brought to the throne of God her prayers for our future safety and success; — this is the very soul of "Home, Sweet Home"; the spirit of the mothers of men pulsates in every line of the song; and what the mother is to her child Boston has been to liberty.

James M. Curley

MAYOR OF BOSTON



PETER FANEUIL, born in New Rochelle, N. Y., June 20, 1700.
Died in Boston, Mass., March 3, 1743.

Courtesy of
Lee & Shepard.

FANEUIL HALL

FANEUIL HALL
PETER FANEUIL'S GIFT BECAME TREASURE
OF THE WHOLE NATION
FAMOUS CRADLE OF LIBERTY
AN ACCIDENTAL FEATURE
OF THE MARKET HE GAVE TO THE CITY

The name of Faneuil carries us back to the French Huguenots, and theirs is but a small feature of the history of New England, but they were a valuable accession to its early settlers, and their descendants bear names honored in our records.

Among them was Andrew Faneuil, who had had a temporary abode in Holland where he was married. His wife died in Boston in 1724, a gentlewoman of extraordinary perfection both in mind and body. Andrew Faneuil was supposed to have brought a goodly portion of his estate with him to Boston, as he made early investments in this town. Peter was made the heir of this uncle on the condition that he should remain single. His elder brother had first been selected as the heir but, meeting with his fate, failed to make the cold agreement with his uncle.

Peter Faneuil was 38 years old when his uncle died. He had prospered in business outside of his uncle's business, had gone into foreign trade and commerce, and had built ships for West India trade. "The topmost merchant in all the town," said Hancock. He had tastes and ambitions in keeping with his fortune. He was fond of display and good living, his doors were ever open to his friends, and ample hospitality was fully dispensed. His sister kept house for him, and she, too, was fond of the good things of life. His love of good living, coupled with the fact that he was a public-spirited citizen, though he was doing business in all parts of the world, gave him time to take a vital interest

in the welfare of his neighbors as well as in the future good of the town of Boston, and he saw the necessity for a local market.

The lack of a market house was a great inconvenience, and Peter's experience as a master of a large house made him feel the inconvenience considerably, as he had to spend a great part of the day in providing the necessaries for the table. In July, 1740, therefore, he made an offer at his own cost and charge "to erect a noble and complete structure to be improved for a market for the sole use, benefit and advantage of the town, provided that the town of Boston would pass a vote for that purpose and lay the same under such proper regulations as shall be thought necessary and constantly supported for the said use."

The market house was commenced September 8, 1740, and completed September 10, 1742. That which Peter Faneuil gave to the public secured for him a memorial which saved his name from oblivion, for the accidental hall built over the stalls of the market is one of the famous rooms in the history of the world. The hall over the market was voted to be called Faneuil Hall, and resolutions were passed to Peter Faneuil, whose portrait was presented to be hung in the hall, and Faneuil arms were bought for the hall.

The building was burned January 13, 1761, rebuilt in 1762, and enlarged in 1805 from 40 to 80 feet in width, under the supervision of Charles Bulfinch as architect. The dimensions of the hall itself are 74 feet 3 inches by 75 feet 3 inches.

Upon its rostrum have stood most of the statesmen and orators of America. Within its walls some of the most stirring scenes connected with the American Revolution were enacted. Town meetings were held here and the eloquence of the sturdy old patriots did much to shape the action of the colonies. In Faneuil Hall the protests against the "Stamp Act" were voted. There the first festivities were held when the act was repealed. Portraits of the friends of America in Parliament were hung in the hall, which were lost during the siege of Boston. When British troops had been ordered to Boston, a convention was held of all the representatives of nearly every town in the province, and held session for a week, although Governor Bernard refused to recognize the convention. It was on Friday, November 5, 1773, that the first of a series of tea meetings was held in Faneuil Hall. It was a sorrowful day for the Bostonians when they went to Faneuil Hall to surrender their arms to officers appointed by General Gage. It was also used as a theater for the entertainment of British officers. The siege over and Americans restored to their Cradle of Infant Liberty, it has been rocked ever since whenever a stirring question came up for discussion and argument. George Washington, as the first President in 1789, was banqueted in the same hall. It was in the balcony of this hall that Wendell Phillips rose to his feet and startled the audience with his famous anti-slavery speech.

The large painting over the rostrum represents Daniel Webster replying to Senator Hayne of South Carolina in the United States Senate in 1830; it is 16 by 30 feet in size and cost $40,000.

Around the walls are portraits of Washington, Peter Faneuil, Samuel Adams, John Quincy Adams, Lincoln, Warren, Knox, Commodore Preble, Governor Caleb Strong, Robert Treat Paine, John Hancock, Governor Andrew, Rufus Choate, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Henry Wilson, Commander Winslow, and other notables of the past.

The clock was given by the school children of Boston in 1850, and paid for by penny subscription; their names were placed in a box which was deposited in the case of it, to be opened in 1950.

Extensive renovations, including fireproofing, were effected by the City of Boston in 1898 and 1923, but much remains in original form. The grasshopper weathervane, which surmounts the cupola, was made in 1742. The original balustrade encircles the balcony in the main hall. The andirons in the superintendent's room were placed in the building by British army officers just before the Revolutionary War and while the building was in use as British barracks. The wooden doors leading to the main hall at the main entrance staircase, black glass door knobs, cherry hand rails, brass lamp brackets, and carved heads of cherubim at the top of the arched colonial windows are all more than a century old.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Because of its history and tradition, membership in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is an honor to be highly appreciated. In every generation members of our Company, acknowledged leaders in the civil and military life of our Commonwealth, have taken great pride in carrying on the traditions of the forefathers, who did so much to establish the Massachusetts Bay Colony and to make the State of Massachusetts great in the history of our Country.

Founded in 1637, after a period of unrest in the old town of Boston, during which time the right to keep arms in their houses was denied certain citizens, it was chartered, after some controversy, by the Governor and General Court, March 13, 1638, the first charter to be issued to a military company in North America.

The leading spirit in the organization of this Company was a prominent citizen by the name of Robert Keayne, whose home was on the corner of State and Washington Streets. Keayne had been a member of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, founded in 1537, and it was his idea that a Company should be formed which would be a "School for Officers and a Nursery for Soldiers."

Upon his death, he left in his will various sums of money for public benefit and to the Town of Boston the land at the head of State Street for a Town House together with money to build it, providing, however, that "the Military Company of Massachusetts should have a room in the Town House for an Armory and for Soldiers to meet when they had occasion." This is the land on which the old State House now stands, the gift of which was accepted by the Town of Boston.

For nearly one hundred years the Company occupied the Town House, but the building having become overcrowded because of its use by the Town Officers and General Court, it moved on April 7, 1746, to Faneuil Hall, which had then been erected by Peter Faneuil. There it has remained down to the present time except for brief periods during the rebuilding of Faneuil Hall after the fire in 1761 and at times when the building was remodeled; the oldest armory in continuous use by a military organization in the United States.

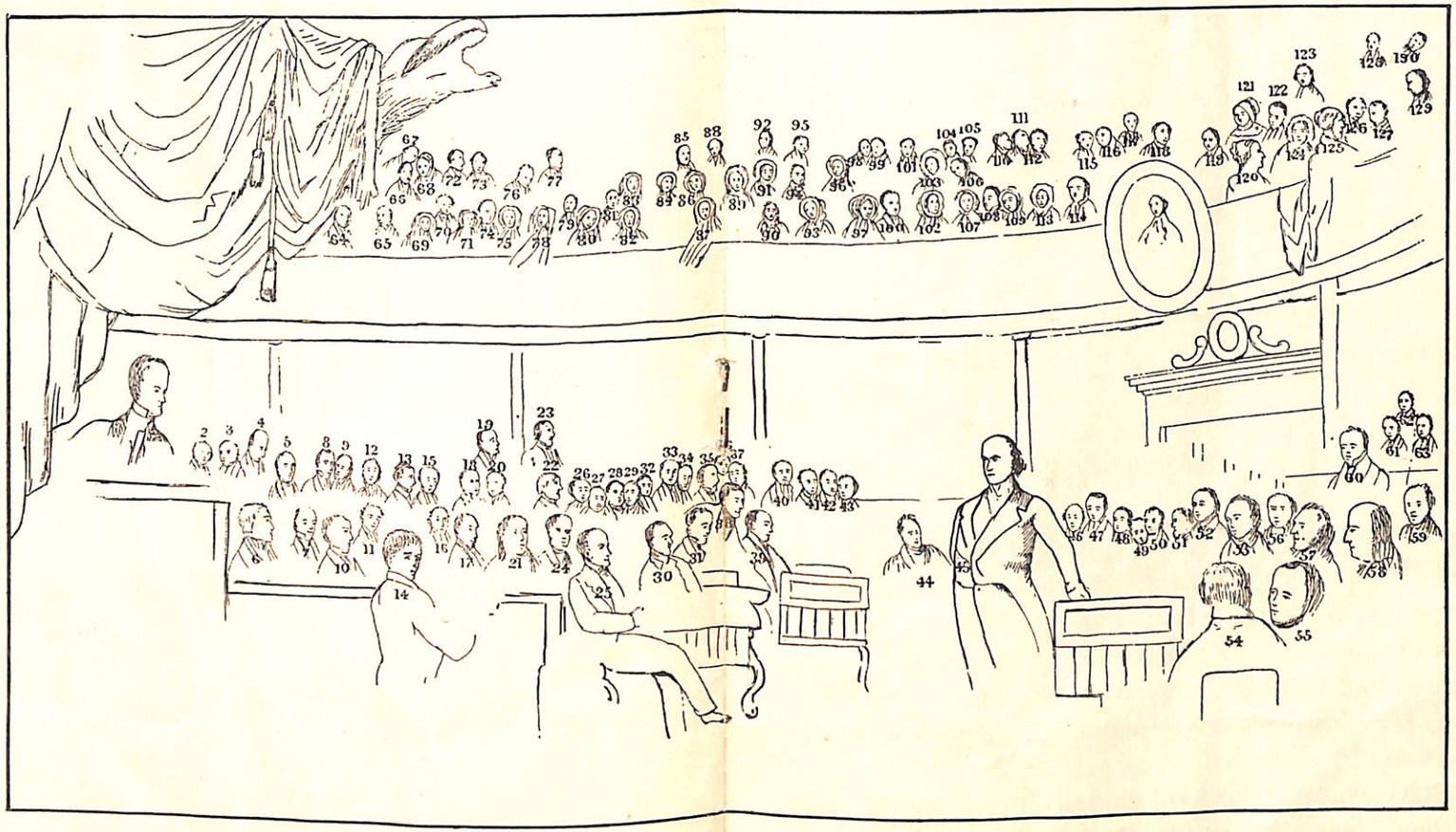
Following Keayne as Commander came the leading citizens of the Colony and we see pictured on the walls of the armory the faces of the men who made the history of Massachusetts — Soldiers, Judges, Doctors, Statesmen, and Clergymen.

To the Company from in and around Boston came men for military training, and it was the law of the Colony that

ARMORY.

THIS PICTURE REPRESENTS THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER REPLYING TO HON. ROBERT Y. HAYNE IN THE U. S. SENATE, JANUARY 26 AND 27, 1830.

It was painted by George P. A. Healy, a Boston portrait painter, in 1851, and is 16 by 30 feet.



1 John C. Calhoun.
2 Dr. Lindsley.
3 R. M. Johnson.
4 J. C. Brent.
5 Calvin Willey.
6 Judge Bibb.
7 N. Knight.
8 Rev. Mr. Anderson.
9 R. Cox.
10 W. R. King.
11 Mr. Foot.
12 Judge Berrien.
13 Mr. Silsbee.
14 The Page of the Senate.
15 Mr. Beal.
16 T. Frelinghuysen.
17 John Tyler.
18 T. Burgess.
19 Ogle Tayloe.

20 J. Bell.
21 L. W. Tazewell.
22 E. P. Corbin.
23 Major Smith.
24 General Hayne.
25 Judge Burnet.
26 Mr. Crowningshield.
27 Mr. Anderson.
28 J. Gales.
29 Mr. Vinton.
30 Judge Sprague.
31 W. Lowrie.
32
33 Judge McLean
34 J. K. Polk.
35 General Cass.
36
37 Mr. Evans.
38

39 Judge Woodbury.
40 Edward Everett.
41 Judge Wayne.
42 John Reed.
43
44 J. M. Clayton.
45 Daniel Webster.
46 Mr. Woodbury.
47 John Davis.
48
49 Col. Washington.
50 Mr. Seaton.
51
52 Chester Harding.
53 Arnold Naudain.
54
55
56 Samuel Bell.
57 Col. Benton.

58 N. Silsbee.
59 E. F. Chambers.
60 Judge Story.
61 N. Greene.
62 Compte Menon.
63 Dixon H. Lewis.
64 H. G. Otis.
65 Nathan Appleton.
66 George Ticknor.
67
68
69 Mrs. E. Henderson Otis.
70 Alexander Barrows.
71 J. W. T.
72 William H. Prescott.
73 Dr. Hunt.
74 Judge Crunch.
75 Mrs. Paige.
76 Mr. Leroy.

77 J. W. Paige.
78 Mrs. Leroy.
79 Mr. Sparks.
80 Mrs. Sparks.
81
82 Mrs. J. K. Polk.
83 Mrs. Ticknor.
84 Mrs. Webster.
85 Lorenzo Draper.
86 Mrs. Marsh.
87 Mrs. Gales.
88 John Eliot Thayer.
89 Mrs. Hunt.
90 Mrs. Blanchard.
91 Mrs. Wainright.
92 Franklin Haven.
93 Mrs. Florida White.
94 I. P. Davis.
95 Charles B. King.

96 Mrs. Bradlee.
97 Mrs. F. P. Corbin.
98 John A. Lowell.
99 William Appleton.
100 Phillip Hone.
101 Mr. Van den Broeck.
102 Mrs. Willington.
103 Mrs. Loring.
104 Mr. Niles.
105 George Karsh.
106 George Sumner.
107 Mrs. McLean.
108 Samuel Appleton.
109 Mrs. Seaton.
110 Mrs. Childs.
111
112 Mr. de Tocqueville.
113 Mrs. Crawford.
114 John Q. Adams.

115 M. Conture.
116 Mr. Hunt.
117 R. L. Kennedy.
118 Col. T. H. Perkins.
119 Mr. Crawford.
120 Miss Ida Russell.
121 Miss Kennedy.
122
123 General Scott.
124 Mrs. Benton.
125 Miss Carns.
126 Mr. Powell.
127 Mr. Fry.
128 Calvert.
129 Mr. Longfellow.
130 Mr. Goodrich.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

BUSTS UNDER THE PICTURE.

JOHN ADAMS.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

no Town Meeting could be held, neither could any other military organization parade for instruction on the day set apart for the training of the Artillery Company.

From its organization until the Revolution, the Company was called the Artillery Company, although beginning in 1700 it was referred to on the title pages of the Anniversary Sermons as the Honourable Artillery Company, Honourable and Ancient, and Ancient and Honourable. It was not until the Company had been called by that name for eighty years by the public that it became so called in the records. In 1782 at the first meeting called for the purpose of reorganization, the record of the meeting is headed: "At a meeting of the members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company at Deacon Jones' May 30, 1782," and the words are again used in the records. Since that time it has been known as the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, and the Legislature since 1789 has confirmed the name in the Militia Laws.

The activities of the Company during the Colonial Days were many — parades for instruction were regularly held, maneuvers and military problems worked out, showing that schools of instruction were actually held and the members benefited by them.

In 1645 the Company joined forces with Myles Standish and his Pilgrim soldiers in an expedition against the Indians, and the Company was frequently on duty under arms in the service of the Colony. During King Philip's War, the leading officers of the Colonial troops had received their training in the Artillery Company, and its members fought with honor in England under Cromwell, at Quebec and Louisburg in the French and Indian War. In fact, every war that the Colonists engaged in found members of the Company acting as leaders because of their military training.

In the stirring days prior to the Revolution, its members were most active in every patriotic endeavor. They were

HEADQUARTERS.

at the Boston Tea Party, were numbered among the Sons of Liberty, were active in obtaining supplies, and it was a member of this Company who removed the two guns, later known as the Hancock and Adams, from the Gun House, under the noses of the British Soldiers. These guns were used by our troops all through the Revolution, afterward being returned to the State, and being loaned to the Company were used by them until 1821, when the Adams burst during the training. These guns are now in the chamber at the top of Bunker Hill monument. Dawes, the Patriot, clerk of the Company, in 1786, who rode from Boston to Lexington and Concord, on April 19, 1775, was one of the outstanding members of the Company who gave his energy to the cause, and he it was who was responsible for the removal of the guns, the Hancock and Adams.

In 1738 the first uniforms were obtained, the Company being the first uniformed military organization in the country, and for many years it was the only one. Prior to that time, soldiers wore a breast plate and steel hat, or a coat and breeches of leather, but there was no attempt at a uniform color or style.

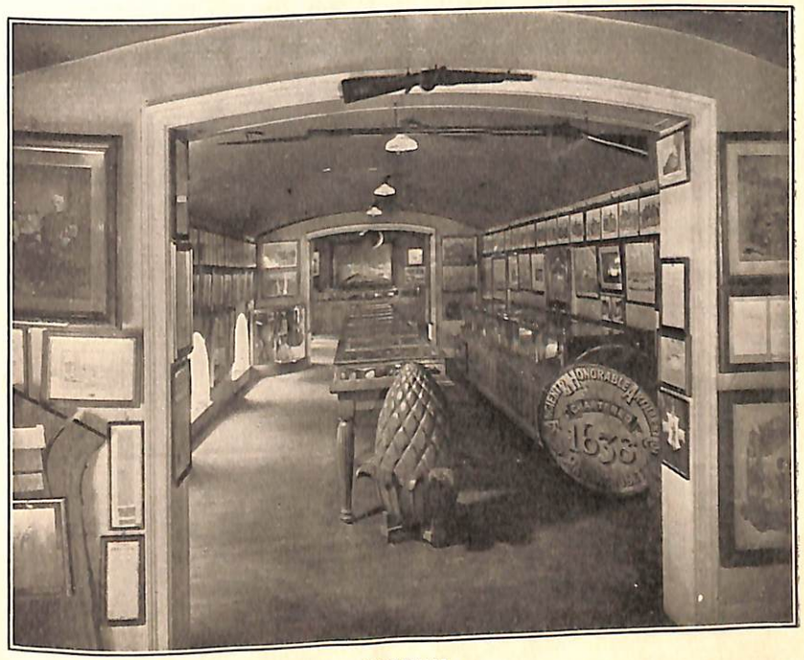
During the Revolutionary period and immediately after — from 1775 to 1786 — there was little activity in the Company. During a part of that time Boston being in the hands of the British, it was not possible to assemble, and later the majority of the members were in the Continental Army under Washington. The list of these men who served from Massachusetts is long and honorable, the outstanding figures being four Commanders — Major General William Heath, Major General Lincoln who received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Major General Brooks, Governor, Statesman, Soldier, Assistant Inspector General under Von-Steuben, and Major General Hull.

The Revolutionary War over, the members soon again met to take up the responsibilities, in the meantime the records having been preserved and property safeguarded.

The Company was called for duty in Shay's rebellion and during the war of 1812, were held for service in their armory ready to move when needed, and in addition to this many of its members were serving actively with the colors. The Mexican and the Civil War found them on duty, 140 of its membership serving in the Civil War, most of them as officers, among them Major General Nathaniel B. Banks, afterwards Governor; Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence, afterwards a Brigadier General; Colonel Henry Walker; Colonel J. Payson Bradley; Major George H. Maynard, a Medal of Honor man; and many others who became prominent in the affairs of the Company. A large proportion of its membership served in the Spanish and World War with honor and distinction, and today one finds that more than half of the Company has had military service in the State and Nation.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is a part of the Militia of the Commonwealth and as such has the right to bear arms. The organization of the Federalized National Guard removes some of the possibilities for active service. Made up as it is of older men, most of them beyond the military age, they are an inspiration to the youth of Boston in patriotic citizenship.

On the Anniversary, the first Monday in June, the Company marches through the streets of Boston to the Church where the sermon is preached, and the comrades who have passed away during the year are remembered, then to the Common where the parade and drum head election of the officers are held, as has been done for nearly three hundred years. Surely one can glimpse the past as this Ancient Company with its variegated uniforms, its old formation leaves its



MUSEUM.

armory and marches to the State House to receive the Governor and escort him to the Church and Common where later he will receive the resignations of the officers and commission the new, fastening around the neck of the Commander-elect the old gorget, the ancient badge of a Commissioned Officer, and placing in his hand the halberd, the badge of his authority.

In the armory in old Faneuil Hall, a museum is maintained, which contains relics of all the wars the Country has engaged in. There can be seen on the walls the pictures of the past commanders, but there is one picture that is missing, Robert Keayne's, whose features are unknown to us. His name, however, will never be forgotten as long as the Company lives.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was the first military organization to carry the flag of the United States into Buckingham Palace in London, England. Three times it has visited the Mother Country as guests of the Honourable Artillery Company, and twice we have entertained them here. In 1896 when diplomatic relations were a bit strained between England and the United States, the friendly visit of the Company to England did much to cement the pleasant relations between the two great English speaking nations.

The Keayne tomb in King's Chapel Burying Ground has been restored and marked, a tablet has been placed on the house of his birth in England, and another on the site of his house in Boston.

On Burial Hill in Plymouth can be seen two ancient cannon, the "Minion and the Sakarett," such as were mounted by the Pilgrims to defend the ford over the brook and the Mayflower which lay at anchor in the harbor. These two guns are the only two of the type used by the Pilgrims known to be in existence and were taken from the British Artillery Museum at Woolwich, England, and presented to the Town of Plymouth by the British Government on the occasion of the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1921.

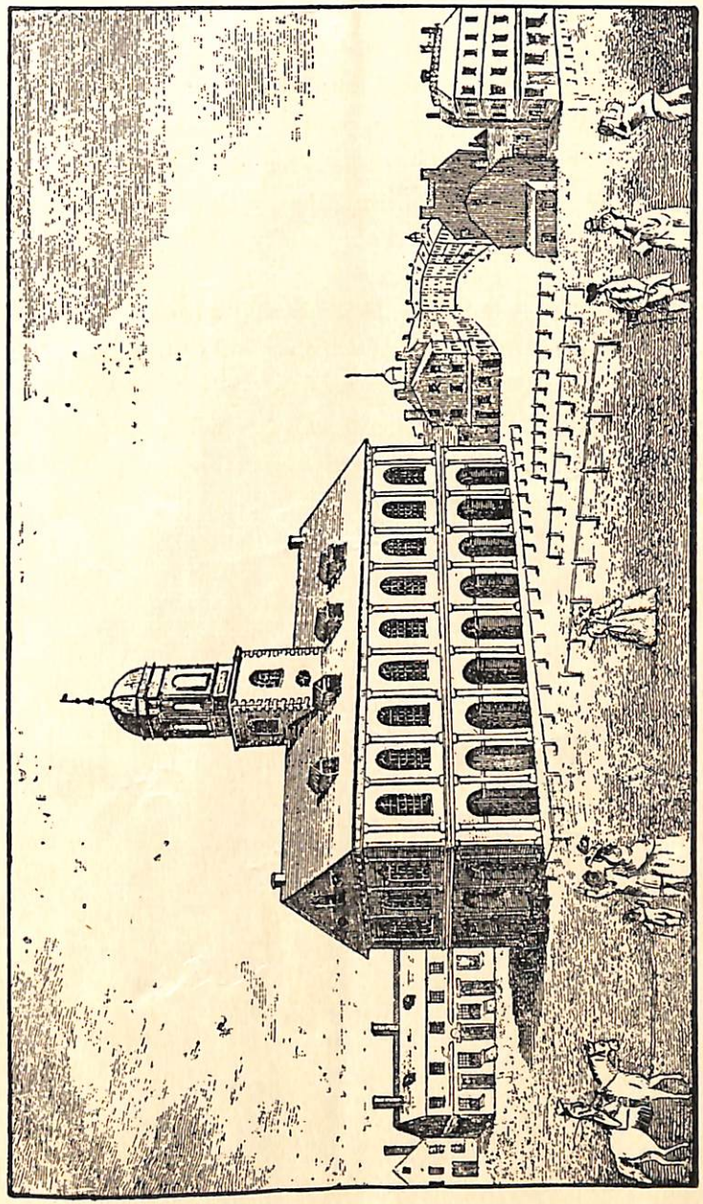
The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is responsible for this gift through the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and a bronze tablet placed on a concrete base has been erected on Burial Hill to commemorate the event. Colonel Sidney M. Hedges and the Earl of Denbigh, Commander of the Honourable Artillery Company, were instrumental in bringing about this delightful exchange of courtesies between England and America.

What was written concerning the membership of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at the close of the second hundred years of its existence holds true as we near the close of the third hundred.

> "The position of the members of the Company in the social, civil and military life of the Colony indicates the respect which people entertained for the Company, as well as the ability and prominence of its members. They were first in organizing churches and supporting them; they were constant friends of the Public Schools. They were prominent in framing and also in administering the laws of the Colony; they were foremost in the introduction of manufacturing and the extension of trade in Boston. They were the chief military minds of the Colony and among the first in its defense. Many of them were public benefactors, devoting somewhat of their wealth to education, religion and charity.
>
> "They trod the fields of every battlefield of New England in the first century of the Company's existence; they fought for freedom on foreign soil; they judged the courts; they pleaded at the bar;

they instituted town government and levelled forests; were active in settling the towns of the frontier. Nine tenths of the Company were loyal to the Colonies in the Revolution, and by their experience in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company they served on every battlefield where the banner of Massachusetts waved, from Bunker Hill and Bennington, through Valley Forge to Yorktown."

This is the Company that Washington knew, that Franklin saw march through the streets of Boston, that John Adams and John Quincy Adams visited: the same Company which has always stood for and always will stand for the best in citizenship — the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.



THE ORIGINAL FANEUIL HALL.

CITY OF BOSTON PRINTING DEPARTMENT